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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1972

No. 72-474

MARY ELLEN SCHATTMAN,

Petitioner,

—v.—

TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, *et al.*,

Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

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Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

The petitioner, Mary Ellen Schattman, respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment and opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit entered in this proceeding on March 1, 1972, as amended, March 17, 1972, rehearing denied, June 5, 1972.

Opinions Below

The opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversing the judgment of the District Court for the Western District of Texas, the order denying rehearing, and the accompanying dissents of Judge Wisdom are reported at 459 F.2d 32. The District Court's February 25, 1971 opinion and order, and its April 16, 1971 order denying defendant's motion for relief from judgment are re-

ported at 330 F. Supp. 328. All opinions below are reprinted in the Appendix, *infra*, pp. 1a-32a.

Jurisdiction

The judgment of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was entered March 1, 1972, and amended March 17, 1972. A petition for rehearing, timely filed pursuant to leave granted by the Court of Appeals on April 3, 1972, was denied June 5, 1972.[1] On August 25, 1972, upon application of counsel for petitioner, Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. ordered that the time for filing a petition for writ of certiorari be extended to October 3, 1972. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1254(1).

Question Presented

Whether a state's conclusive presumption that all pregnant employees become unfit for work of any kind two months prior to the expected birthdate of their children violates the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Statement of the Case

Petitioner, Mary Ellen Schattman, a female employee of the Texas Employment Commission (hereinafter "the Commission"), an agency of the State of Texas, challenged the Commission's policy and practice of automatically ter-

[1] Leave to file a petition for rehearing was sought when Judge Wisdom, on March 17, 1972, withdrew his special concurring opinion and filed a dissenting opinion.

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minating all pregnant employees two months prior to their anticipated delivery dates.[2] This policy and practice, which admits no exceptions based on medical opinion or job requirements in the individual case, was claimed by petitioner to violate equal employment opportunity rights guaranteed to her by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment. The following statement of the facts underlying petitioner's claim is taken verbatim from the opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit:

> Since 1956 the Employment Commission has maintained the following policy with reference to female employees from and after the seventh month of pregnancy:
>
> "No employee anticipating maternity confinement may remain in active service with the commission later than two months before the expected delivery date. An earlier separation will be required if the employee's physical condition interferes with satisfactory performance of her normal and customary work assignments.
>
> "Each employee anticipating maternity confinement shall, at the earliest practicable time, inform her immediate supervisor of the expected date of confinement and the name of her attending physician. This information, along with a specific descrip-

[2] The policy at issue, described by the Commission as a "leave" policy, in fact effects a forced resignation. The employee on "leave" receives no pay, and must reapply for her job when she wishes to return to work; she is not even guaranteed priority consideration over new applicants at the time she seeks reinstatement. The Court of Appeals appropriately characterized the action taken with respect to petitioner as a "discharge."

tion of the employee's work assignments, will be transmitted through channels to the Personnel Office. The appropriate Department Head or District Director shall thereafter, as circumstances warrant, make recommendations consistent with the purposes of this policy.

"An employee separated from the payroll in good standing under this policy, may, upon written application, be granted maternity leave without pay for a period not to exceed six months. If, at the end of that time, she has neither resigned nor been reinstated, she may request in writing one extension of not more than six months. Failure to apply for reinstatement or refusal of reinstatement offered before the expiration of an approved leave of absence will be treated as voluntary resignation.

"Reinstatement following maternity leave is not automatic. Each request for reinstatement will be reviewed and acted upon after consideration of current personnel needs and the employees' previous work record with the commission."

In April, 1969, Mrs. Schattman was employed by the Texas Employment Commission as an employment interviewer, with the understanding that she would be trained to be a labor market analyst. In December, 1969, after the completion of the necessary courses of instruction, Mrs. Schattman was promoted to the position of Labor Market Analyst I. Her duties as a labor market analyst involved essentially desk work. Her work station consisted of two desks, one where she wrote and the other, containing a calculator and an adding machine, where she worked up computations.

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None of her duties required public contact, and the only physical exertion involved in her job was the lifting of file folders. It was stipulated by the appellants that Mrs. Schattman was a qualified employee and that her services as an employee were satisfactory.

In December, 1969, Mrs. Schattman advised her immediate supervisor, Mrs. Ivy Maude Smith, that she was pregnant and that the expected date of birth was around August 1, 1970. Thereafter, Mrs. Smith gave Mrs. Schattman a copy of the Texas Employment Commission's maternity leave policy. Notwithstanding this maternity leave policy Mrs. Schattman expressed her desire to continue working until two weeks before the expected date of delivery. Previously, she had been advised by her obstetrician that no reason existed to prevent her from working until two weeks before her expected date of delivery.

Anticipating a total absence from her job of six weeks—two weeks before delivery and four weeks after birth—Mrs. Schattman also discussed with Mrs. Smith an arrangement whereby she would complete much of her work in advance of her confinement, whereby she would train a clerk to do the necessary posting during her anticipated absence.

On April 22, 1970, Mrs. Smith sent the following interoffice memorandum to E. C. Logsdon, District Director of the Texas Employment Commission, relative to Mrs. Schattman:

"Reference is made to my memo of 12-4-69 notifying you of the subject employee's expected maternity confinement.

"A month ago, her physician told her he saw no reason why she could not work up to two weeks

before expected confinement. She plans to seek temporary work elsewhere after TEC's seven month requirement.

"In view of the fact our maternity leave policy is some 14 years old, is it possible that this restriction has been relaxed?

"Mary Ellen does not work with the public, but is an analyst in the District Office working at a desk. The work is not of a nature to appear that it would harmful to her to continue past seven months. Once a month she prepares a report and makes one count in the local office, but this is done in the closing hours of the day, 4 P.M., or early in the morning in a booth. We are now training the clerk to do this work as a back up to the analyst during absence, even though the analyst will continue to prepare on regular basis because of information we are able to pick up which is helpful in analysis."

Thereafter, Mrs. Schattman was advised that the maternity leave policy of the Texas Employment Commission would be strictly enforced and that her active employment with the Commission would be closed on June 1, 1970. The Personnel Director of the Commission testified that Mrs. Schattman's employment termination was occasioned simply by the automatic application of the maternity leave policy of the Commission, that no medical opinions were considered, and that the requirements of her job as Labor Market Analyst I were likewise deemed immaterial.

• • • • •

Being unsuccessful in her efforts to maintain her employment past the seventh month termination date,

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Mrs. Schattman's employment was terminated on May 29, 1970, pursuant to the maternity leave policy. The position remained vacant for over five weeks before another employee was permanently assigned to her job. After being discharged, and before the birth of her child on July 20, 1970, Mrs. Schattman unsuccessfully sought temporary employment and, failing to find employment, she thereafter enrolled in a real estate course at the University of Texas.

• • • • •

Within a month after the delivery of her child, Mrs. Schattman was offered employment at the same salary in San Antonio, Dallas, and five other places, but she declined because she did not wish to leave Austin. However, in January, 1971, she accepted an offered position of "employment interviewer" with the Texas Employment Commission in Houston at the same salary she was receiving when she took her leave of absence less than two months before her baby was born. The Houston job necessitated that Mrs. Schattman's husband secure permission to complete his final semester of law school out of residence, which required him to enroll in both the University of Texas and the University of Houston and to complete his final courses by correspondence.

On these facts, the District Court held Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applicable to the Commission, and concluded that petitioner had been denied her statutory and constitutional right to be judged on the basis of her individual capacities rather than on the basis of characteristics generally attributed to her sex (App., *infra*, pp. 25a-32a).

The Fifth Circuit majority reversed ruling that Title VII, at the time of petitioner's discharge, did not cover petitioner's employment; it further held with respect to her due process and equal protection claims that

> . . . Mrs. Schattman has failed in her efforts to show that the Regulation in question is unreasonable or arbitrary or not reasonably related to a permissible state objective. To the contrary, we are of the view that the Regulation is shown to be reasonable and rationally related to a permissible state purpose. (App., *infra*, p. 20a.)

Judge Wisdom dissented; he concluded that Title VII was applicable and that the Commission had failed to show "reasonable cause to believe . . . that all or substantially all women would be unable to perform safely and efficiently beyond the seventh month of pregnancy." Accordingly, he found it "unnecessary . . . to decide whether the [Commission] violated the Equal Protection Clause as well." (App., *infra*, p. 23a.)[3]

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[3] Petitioner does not seek review of the determination by the Fifth Circuit majority that at the time in question, the internal employment practices of a state employment agency were exempt from the antidiscrimination provisions of Title VII. On March 24, 1972, Title VII was amended to extend coverage to employees of state and municipal governments. Public Law 92-261, 92nd Cong., H.R. 1746 (Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972). Thereafter, effective April 5, 1972, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission amended and reissued sex discrimination guidelines pursuant to Title VII. The amended guidelines require treatment of disabilities caused by pregnancy, for all job-related purposes, as all other temporary disabilities. 29 C.F.R. 1604.10(b). Not resolved in the amended guidelines are the questions critical in this case: Who determines the onset of "disability" and how is that determination made? May an employer conclusively presume that a pregnant employee becomes disabled at a fixed date prior to delivery, regardless of medical opinion or job requirements in the particular case; or is the determination to be made on an individual basis?

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REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The central question in this case is whether a working woman who becomes pregnant may be denied the right to be judged on the basis of her individual capacities and qualifications and may instead be treated on the basis of physiological characteristics assumed to typify pregnant women. Summary exclusion of pregnant women from employment is now regularly and generally practiced by private and public employers across the nation. Federal courts of appeals, district courts and state courts are divided on the issue whether pregnancy employment termination and return-to-work rules which apply inflexibly to all women employees, without regard to medical opinion or job requirements in the individual case, are constitutionally permissible. Absent this Court's settlement of the issue, employed women who become pregnant will continue to be subjected to irrationally disparate treatment depending upon the accident of their geographic location.

I.

The Decision Below Is in Direct Conflict With Other Recent Decisions of This Court on Analogous Questions.

This Court firmly and consistently has rejected conclusive presumptions that operate to deny an individual a right or benefit without affording that individual an opportunity to present evidence to rebut the presumption. In *Bell* v. *Burson*, 402 U.S. 535 (1971), the Court struck down as inconsonant with the Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause a Georgia Motor Vehicle regulation requiring suspension of the license of a driver involved in an accident,

if he was not covered by liability insurance and failed to post a bond, where the regulation did not grant the driver an opportunity to show he was not at fault. Similarly, in *Stanley* v. *Illinois*, 405 U.S. 645 (1972), this Court rejected as violative of both the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses a statutory scheme that denied unwed fathers parental status, rights and responsibilities without giving them the opportunity, accorded all other natural parents, to be heard in a neglect proceeding. Both the regulation in *Bell* and the statutory provisions in *Stanley* created conclusive presumptions of unfitness (as a driver and a parent, respectively). Both were found

> repugnant to the Due Process Clause because [they] deprived a driver of his license [and a father of his children] without reference to the very factor (there fault in driving, here fitness as a parent) which the State itself deemed fundamental to its statutory scheme. *Stanley* v. *Illinois, supra,* 405 U.S. at 653.

In *Dunn* v. *Blumstein*, 405 U.S. 330 (1972), this Court found inconsistent with the Equal Protection Clause Tennessee's conclusive presumption of non-residence for voting purposes based on failure to meet durational requirements where a showing of bona fide residence "would fully serve the State's purpose embodied in the presumption . . ." 405 U.S. at 352. Earlier, in *Carrington* v. *Rash*, 380 U.S. 89 (1965), a conclusive presumption preventing servicemen from establishing residence in Texas for voting purposes was invalidated:

> By forbidding a soldier ever to controvert the presumption of non-residence, the Texas Constitution im-

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> poses an invidious discrimination in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment . . . "[T]he presumption here created is . . . definitely conclusive—incapable of being overcome by proof of the most positive character. *Heiner* v. *Donnan*, 285 U.S. 312, 324." *Carrington* v. *Rash*, 380 U.S. at 97.

The policy and practice of the Texas Employment Commission, mandating termination of all pregnant female employees at least two months prior to their delivery date, sets up the very kind of conclusive presumption of unfitness—here to continue working—declared arbitrary in *Stanley* and *Bell*. As in those cases and in *Carrington* and *Dunn*, the petitioner in this case challenges a state policy that affords no opportunity to rebut the presumption of unfitness even "by proof of the most positive character." Petitioner's doctor testified that "Mrs. Schattman could work until the day of her delivery and that it would present no problem." App., *infra*, p. 16a. Her supervisor thought she was fully capable of continuing work and invited the Commission to reconsider its restriction. These uncontroverted appraisals of petitioner's individual capacities by the persons best situated to know them were deemed irrelevant, for the Commission policy admits no exceptions.

Restating petitioner's position with apparent incredulity, the Fifth Circuit majority observed, "Mrs. Schattman says the Constitution requires that a state shall treat every woman on an *individual* basis even after seven months of pregnancy." App., *infra*, p. 15a. (Emphasis in original.) Perhaps the Court of Appeals majority would have understood petitioner's position better had it reflected on this Court's decision in *Stanley*, a decision rendered after judg-

ment was entered by the court below, but before the petition for rehearing was entertained. The opinion in *Stanley* cautions that "procedure by presumption is always cheaper and easier than individualized determination. But when . . . the procedure forecloses the determinative issues of competence . . . it . . . cannot stand." 405 U.S. at 656-57.[4]

The Commission offered in support of its conclusive presumption the testimony of a doctor who had observed other women (but not the petitioner) in the last trimester of pregnancy. He testified that:

> there is a change in the efficiency of a working woman after the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy; that, in his opinion, a regulation releasing women from their employment after the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy was reasonable; that in a woman after reaching the seventh month swelling of the limbs is very prevalent, especially in the summer; their ability to get around necessitates help and assistance from other employees; jobs they had been able to do themselves they now require help with, or they are unable to do them; they are frequently given to headaches, little irritable things; their personalities change quite a bit; and they are not only hard to live with but they are hard to employ. He further testified that women in that

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[4] For a post-*Stanley* decision applying the rationale of that case to a forced maternity leave, see *Pocklington* v. *Duval County School Board*, 4 E.P.D. ¶7937 (M.D. Fla. June 13, 1972) ("As an independent ground of decision, the Court today holds that defendant's policy is a denial of due process in that it denies the individual teacher an opportunity to establish her medical fitness to continue teaching, by relying on a presumption which is factually unjustified.").

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> condition are frequently running to the bathroom or after a small bite of food or to loosen their garments because they are too tight. App., *infra*, pp. 16a-17a.

Again, attention to *Stanley* should have resulted in withdrawal of the Fifth Circuit majority's uncritical acceptance of this grossly overgeneralized testimony.[5] In *Stanley*, stereotypical expectations about the behavior of a class of persons were flatly rejected as an appropriate basis for judicial decision:

> It may be, as the State insists, that most unmarried fathers are unsuitable and neglectful parents. It may also be that Stanley is such a parent and that his children should be placed in other hands. But all unmarried fathers are not in this category; some are wholly suited to have custody of their children. 405 U.S. at 654.

Unquestionably, many women are "wholly suited" to remain employed during the latter months of pregnancy. The instant case provides this Court with an occasion to rule that stereotypical description of women, invoked to foreclose consideration of a particular woman's competence or qualification,[6] is no more acceptable than is stereotypical

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[5] It should be noted, however, that the doctor who gave this testimony conceded the existence of individual variations and, in the course of his examination, stated that he was sure some women could continue to work efficiently into the ninth month of their pregnancy. (Trial transcript, p. 158.)

[6] For an account, extending into the 1970's, demonstrating that judges have not brought to sex discrimination cases "those virtues of detachment, reflection and critical analysis which have served them so well with respect to other sensitive social issues," *see* Johnston & Knapp, Sex Discrimination by Law: A Study in Judicial Perspective, 46 N.Y.U. L. Rev. 675 (1971).

description of unwed fathers, invoked to shut the door to consideration based on individual merit.

Administrative convenience, the Fifth Circuit majority concluded, sufficed to justify the Commission's conclusive presumption that all pregnant employees become unfit for work two months prior to the expected birthdate. The opinion asks: "Is it conducive to the reasonably efficient operation of a state agency that it should . . . [allow] one woman to work through the eighth or ninth month of pregnancy while requiring another to stop at the end of the seventh?" App., *infra*, p. 15a. But inconvenient as it may be, individual evaluation is in fact made by the Commission for all other physical conditions that entail a period of temporary disability. The Commission's sick leave policy authorizes extended leave "on an individual basis after a review of the merits of each particular case."[7] Regulations of the Texas Merit System Council, enforced by the Commission in compliance with the Wagner-Peyser Act, 29 U.S.C. Section 49 *et seq.*,[8] provide that "no person shall be . . . demoted or dismissed from any position in the Commission or in any way be discriminated against with respect to employment . . . by reason of any physical handicap so long as the physical handicap does not prevent or render

[7] *Cf.* 29 C.F.R. 1604.10(b) ("Disabilities caused . . . by pregnancy . . . should be treated as [temporary disabilities] under any . . . sick leave plan available in connection with employment.").

[8] Federal involvement in the maintenance of the Commission, as established by the Wagner-Peyser Act, was noted by Judge Wisdom in his dissenting opinion; he expressed "grave doubts that Congress could license discriminatory employment practices by a state agency that was the recipient of public funds, consistent with the equal protection obligations imposed on the federal government through the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment." App., *infra*, p. 22a.

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the employee less able to do the work for which he is employed."[9]

The "administratively convenient" maternity policy cannot be reconciled with the individualized approach applicable to all other physical conditions. Nor can the Fifth Circuit majority's appraisal be reconciled with this Court's admonition in *Reed* v. *Reed,* 404 U.S. 71, 76-77 (1971), that administrative convenience does not dictate constitutionality. In lieu of the question it did pose, the court below should have asked: May a state agency, consistent with constitutional requirements of due process and equal protection, rely upon a group stereotype to disregard individual circumstances when the physical condition is pregnancy, while it deals with all other physical conditions on the basis of individual differences?

II.

Current Decisions of Federal and State Trial and Appellate Courts Regarding Inflexible Maternity Termination or Leave Regulations Conflict in Rationale and Result.

The state of the law on the employment and termination of pregnant women is appropriately described as chaotic; until this Court resolves the conflicting decisions, the economic and professional fate of thousands of women will depend upon the judicial district in which they reside.[10]

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[9] Petitioner unsuccessfully sought a hearing before the Merit System Council to avoid her discharge.

[10] *See generally* Comment, Love's Labors Lost: New Conceptions of Maternity Leaves, 7 Harv. Civ. Rts. Civ. Libs. L. Rev. 260 (1972); Koontz, Childbirth and Child Rearing Leave: Job-Related Benefits, 17 N.Y.L.F. 480 (1971).

For example, in major school teacher pregnancy cases litigated and decided in 1971-1972, forced leaves or terminations were declared unconstitutional on Fourteenth Amendment grounds in *La Fleur* v. *Cleveland Board of Education*, —— F.2d —— (6th Cir. 1972) (fourth month), *Pocklington* v. *Duval County School Board*, 4 E.P.D. ¶7937 (M.D. Fla. June 13, 1972) (four and one-half months), *Cohen* v. *Chesterfield County School Board*, 326 F. Supp. 1159 (E.D. Va. 1971) (fifth month), *Bravo* v. *Board of Education*, —— F. Supp. ——, 41 U.S. Law Week 2029 (N.D. Ill., July 7, 1972) (sixth month) and *Williams* v. *San Francisco School District*, 340 F. Supp. 438 (N.D. Cal. 1972) (seventh month). But in *Cerra* v. *East Stroudsburg School District*, 285 A.2d 206 (Penna. Commonwealth Court 1971), a rule requiring termination at the end of the fifth month was upheld against constitutional attack.

In three major armed services pregnancy termination cases, forced termination requirements were twice upheld, *Struck* v. *Secretary of Defense*, 460 F.2d 1372 (9th Cir. 1971), *en banc rehearing denied* 8-5, 460 F.2d 1377 (9th Cir. 1972), and *Gutierrez* v. *Laird*, —— F. Supp. —— (D. D.C. 1972), and once declared unconstitutional, *Robinson* v. *Rand*, 340 F. Supp. 37 (D. Colo. 1972).

In each of these cases, as in the Fifth Circuit decision in the instant case, the reviewing courts applied, at a minimum, the more lenient equal protection standard invoked by this Court in *Reed* v. *Reed*, 404 U.S. 71 (1971). Regulations were examined to determine whether they were arbitrary or irrational. The anomalous result was that in *Cerra*, for example, the rule forcing pregnant employees to leave at the end of the fifth month was found "reason-

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able," while in *Cohen,* a five-month rule failed to survive the "rational basis" test.[11]

Some of the opinions considered whether a standard more exacting than the rationality test might apply. In *Williams* the court appraised employment as a fundamental right which the state could restrict only upon a showing of overriding need.[12] In *Bravo,* on the other hand, the court rejected classification of employment as a fundamental right; although it allocated the burden of proof to the plaintiff, it nonetheless found in her favor. *Gutierrez* rejected classification of sex as a "suspect" criterion on the ground that the Supreme Court had not yet declared it to be one.

As these few samples indicate, the guidance of this Court is essential to the orderly and even-handed administration of federal law in this area. The opinion in *Reed* v. *Reed,* 404 U.S. 71 (1971), although acknowledged as a step away from obsolete precedent, has not cast sufficient light on the problems now dividing the lower courts. This case provides an opportunity for the Court to furnish the necessary clarification. Instruction should be supplied on whether, as petitioner urges, state policies and practices disadvantaging women are appropriately viewed as "suspect," see *Sail'er Inn Inc.* v. *Kirby,* 5 Cal. 3d 1, 485 P.2d

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[11] In the instant case the Court of Appeals noted, but refrained from commenting on the rationality of disparate terminal points mandated by agencies of the same state: "one Texas agency terminates its women employees at the end of the fifth month of pregnancy and others at the end of six months. Still others terminate at the end of the seventh month." App., *infra,* p. 17a.

[12] *Cf. Pocklington* v. *Duval County School Board, supra,* in which the court stressed the due process infirmity involved in denying an employee the opportunity to establish her medical fitness to continue working.

529 (1971); alternately, whether the standard articulated in *Bullock* v. *Carter*, 405 U.S. 134 (1972), should be applied, so that the policy and practice in the instant case would be "closely scrutinized" to determine whether it is reasonably necessary to the accomplishment of legitimate government objectives.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for *certiorari* should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

Opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

No. 71-1872.

MARY ELLEN SCHATTMAN,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION *et al.*,

Defendants-Appellants.

March 1, 1972.

As Amended March 17, 1972.
Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc
Denied June 5, 1972.

Before WISDOM, COLEMAN and SIMPSON, Circuit Judges.

COLEMAN, Circuit Judge:

This is a case in which a former employee of the Texas State Employment Commission attacked the employer's longstanding policy of terminating employment of pregnant female employees two months prior to expected delivery date. It was alleged that the policy violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The District Court so held, 330 F.Supp. 328 (W.D., Texas, 1971). We reverse.

I

Since 1956 the Employment Commission has maintained the following policy with reference to female employees from and after the seventh month of pregnancy:

"No employee anticipating maternity confinement may remain in active service with the commission later than two months before the expected delivery date. An earlier separation will be required if the employee's physical condition interferes with satisfactory performance of her normal and customary work assignments.

"Each employee anticipating maternity confinement shall, at the earliest practicable time, inform her immediate supervisor of the expected date of confinement and the name of her attending physician. This information, along with a specific description of the employee's work assignments, will be transmitted through channels to the Personnel Office. The appropriate Department Head or District Director shall thereafter, as circumstances warrant, make recommendations consistent with the purposes of this policy.

"An employee separated from the payroll in good standing under this policy, may, upon written application, be granted maternity leave without pay for a period not to exceed six months. If, at the end of that time, she has neither resigned nor been reinstated, she may request in writing one extension of not more than six months. Failure to apply for reinstatement or refusal of reinstatement offered before the expiration of an approved leave of absence will be treated as voluntary resignation.

"Reinstatement following maternity leave is not automatic. Each request for reinstatement will be reviewed and acted upon after consideration of current personnel needs and the employees' previous work record with the commission."

In April, 1969, Mrs. Schattman was employed by the Texas Employment Commission as an employment interviewer, with the understanding that she would be trained to be a labor market analyst. In December, 1969, after the completion of the necessary courses of instruction, Mrs. Schattman was promoted to the position of Labor Market Analyst I. Her duties as a labor market analyst involved essentially desk work. Her work station consisted of two desks, one where she wrote and the other, containing a calculator and an adding machine, where she worked up computations. None of her duties required public contact, and the only physical exertion involved in her job was the lifting of file folders. It was stipulated by the appellants that Mrs. Schattman was a qualified employee and that her services as an employee were satisfactory.

In December, 1969, Mrs. Schattman advised her immediate supervisor, Mrs. Ivy Maude Smith, that she was pregnant and that the expected date of birth was around August 1, 1970. Thereafter, Mrs. Smith gave Mrs. Schattman a copy of the Texas Employment Commission's maternity leave policy. Notwithstanding this maternity leave policy Mrs. Schattman expressed her desire to continue working until two weeks before the expected date of delivery. Previously, she had been advised by her obstetrician that no reason existed to prevent her from working until two weeks before her expected date of delivery.

Anticipating a total absence from her job of six weeks—two weeks before delivery and four weeks after birth—Mrs. Schattman also discussed with Mrs. Smith an arrangement whereby she would complete much of her work in advance of her confinement, whereby she would train a clerk to do the necessary posting during her anticipated absence.

On April 22, 1970, Mrs. Smith sent the following inter-office memorandum to E. C. Logsdon, District Director of the Texas Employment Commission, relative to Mrs. Schattman:

> "Reference is made to my memo of 12-4-69 notifying you of the subject employee's expected maternity confinement.
>
> "A month ago, her physician told her he saw no reason why she could not work up to two weeks before expected confinement. She plans to seek temporary work elsewhere after TEC's seven month requirement.
>
> "In view of the fact our maternity leave policy is some 14 years old, is it possible that this restriction has been relaxed?
>
> "Mary Ellen does not work with the public, but is an analyst in the District Office working at a desk. The work is not of a nature to appear that it would harmful to her to continue past seven months. Once a month she prepares a report and makes one count in the local office, but this is done in the closing hours of the day, 4 P.M., or early in the morning in a booth. We are now training the clerk to do this work as a back up to the analyst during absence, even though the analyst will continue to prepare on regular basis because of information we are able to pick up which is helpful in analysis."

Thereafter, Mrs. Schattman was advised that the maternity leave policy of the Texas Employment Commission would be strictly enforced and that her active employment with the Commission would be closed on June 1, 1970. The Personnel Director of the Commission testifed that Mrs. Schattman's employment termination was occasioned simply by the automatic application of the maternity leave policy of the Commission, that no medical opinions were considered, and that the requirements of her job as Labor Market Analyst I were likewise deemed immaterial.

On April 29, 1970, Mrs. Schattman filed her complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

On May 10, 1970, Mrs. Schattman wrote to Mrs. Nancy Sayers, Chairman and Executive Director of the Texas Employment Commission:

> "I am a labor market analyst in the Austin District Office. On April 24, 1970, I was informed by my supervisor that May 29, 1970, would be my last day active duty under the TEC maternity leave policy. My expected date of confinement is August 1, 1970, and the doctor anticipates no reason why I could not work until two weeks prior to that date. Attempts were made through channels to secure a regular leave without pay which would allow me to continue until mid-July. Mr. Speer made the final decision on April 23, that the policy would be observed.
>
> "I have filed a charge with the Equal Employment Commission protesting the TEC's maternity leave policy as violative of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Title VII, prohibitions against discrimination according to sex.

"I will not voluntarily sign the separation report. Nevertheless, I wish to preserve my rights to reinstatement, and I will therefore sign the form only if ordered to do so.

"I regret that my action is necessary, but I wish to be a career employee and I do not feel that my condition warrants such a long disruption of my work."

Mrs. Sayers replied on May 14, 1970:

"You (sic) letter of May 10, 1970, indicates you may have some misunderstanding of the Commission's maternity leave policy on two points. First, the policy stipulates that no employee anticipating maternity confinement may remain in active service with the Commission later than two months before the expected delivery date. Second, reemployment is not automatic! Each request for reemployment is received and acted upon after consideration of current personnel needs and the employee's previous record with the Commission. Reemployment after separation from the payroll for any reason, including maternity, is at the discretion of the Commission in accordance with the Merit System Regulation.

"The Commission's maternity leave policy was adopted in 1956 after consideration of many factors including medical opinion, employee welfare, employee efficiency, and practices of other organizations, both public and private. The Commission believes it to be in the best interest of the employee and the agency. I am sorry that you do not agree.

"Please do not be concerned about having to sign a separation report. Employees are not required to sign these reports."

Being unsuccessful in her efforts to maintain her employment past the seventh month termination date, Mrs. Schattman's employment was terminated on May 29, 1970, pursuant to the maternity leave policy. The position remained vacant for over five weeks before another employee was permanently assigned to her job. After being discharged, and before the birth of her child on July 20, 1970, Mrs. Schattman unsuccessfully sought temporary employment and, failing to find employment, she thereafter enrolled in a real estate course at the University of Texas.

Mrs. Schattman received notice on July 28, 1970, from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission of her right to institute suit in Federal District Court against the Texas Employment Commission.

The next day suit was filed against the appellants in the United States District Court, claiming that the termination of her employment violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the requirements of merit employment upon the Texas Employment Commission by federal statute, and the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Specifically, in terms of relief, Mrs. Schattman sought a preliminary or permanent injunction, restraining the appellants from maintaining any policy, practice, custom or usage of discrimination against her and other females similarly situated because of sex with respect to hiring, terms, conditions, and privileges of employment; declaratory relief declaring the maternity leave policy of the Texas Employment Commission to be in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; furthermore, damages for loss of earnings and injunctive relief requiring her reinstatement to employment with the Texas Employment Commission.

Within a month after the delivery of her child, Mrs. Schattman was offered employment at the same salary in San Antonio, Dallas, and five other places, but she declined because she did not wish to leave Austin. However, in January, 1971, she accepted an offered position of "employment interviewer" with the Texas Employment Commission in Houston at the same salary she was receiving when she took her leave of absence less than two months before her baby was born. The Houston job necessitated that Mrs. Schattman's husband secure permission to complete his final semester of law school out of residence, which required him to enroll in both the University of Texas and the University of Houston and to complete his final courses by correspondence.

II

On February 25, 1971, the District Court decided the case. We quote from the reported decision, 330 F.Supp. at 329:

> "By virtue of female physiology, the Defendants' policy applies solely to women. Women are terminated not because of their unwillingness to continue work, their poor performance, or their need for personal medical safety, but because of a condition attendant to their sex. This is the very type of discriminatory regulation condemned by the interpretive regulations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. 29 C.F.R. § 1604.1(a) provides in part that
>
> > The principle of non-discrimination requires that individuals be considered on the basis of individual capacities and not on the basis of any characteristics generally attributed to the group.
>
> In view of this provision, Richards v. Griffith Rubber Mills, 300 F.Supp. 338, 340 (D.Or.1969), concluded that

'the law no longer permits either employers or the states to deal with women as a class in relation to employment to their disadvantage'.

"Although Defendants' policy is thus violative of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e–2(a), it can be sustained by showing under 2000e–2(e) that it 'is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise'. To prevail under this exception, according to Weeks v. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph, 408 F.2d 228, 235 (5th Cir. 1969),

> • • • an employer has the burden of proving that he had reasonable cause to believe, that is, a factual basis for believing, that all or substantially all women would be unable to perform safely and efficiently the duties of the job involved.

Defendants clearly did not sustain their burden under this exception. They based their policy on mere historical reasons, which have not been reexamined for fourteen years. This Court is convinced that there was not such an impairment of efficiency, if any, as to justify TEC's outmoded policy. Indeed, defendants took almost as much time to replace Mrs. Schattman as would have been required by her doctor for the childbirth and recovery.

"For the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's request for relief declaring the defendants' maternity leave policy invalid is accordingly *granted*, and defendants are permanently *enjoined* from maintaining this policy. This is not to say that TEC or any other employer cannot have such a policy based on individual medical or job characteristics, but it does mean that broad policies not so justified are contrary to law."

Mrs. Schattman was awarded judgment for $1,103.72 back pay and attorney's fees in the sum of $500.

Subsequently, 330 F.Supp. at 330, the Court rejected the contention of the Texas Employment Commission that as to its own employees it was not covered by the Act because of the terms of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b).

This Court is accordingly confronted with two questions: (1) Is the Texas Employment Commission an employer subject to the sex discrimination provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; (2) Is the regulation in question reasonable within the requirements of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment?

By this time, we are well aware of the proscriptions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

> "Title VII generally forbids in the context of employment, discrimination against any individual 'because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin'. The Act's proscriptions are directed at employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations, each of which is forbidden to engage in certain defined 'unlawful employment practices'. See Title 42, U.S.C.A. §§ 2000e–2, 2000e–3." Sanchez v. Standard Brands, Inc., 5 Cir., 1970, 431 F.2d 455, 457.

Title 42, U.S.C. § 2000e–2(a), provides:

> "It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer—(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; or (2) to limit, segregate, or classify his em-

ployees in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin."

Nevertheless, Title 42, U.S.C. § 2000e (b) (1) defines an employer as any person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has twenty-five or more employees for each working day in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, and any agent of such a person, but such term does not include the United States, a corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States, an Indian Tribe, *or a state or political subdivision thereof* (emphasis added).

Counsel for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, *amicus curiae,* stated on oral argument that there is no "satisfactory" legislative history as to the exclusion of states and political subdivisions from employer status. We can only deduce from this that there was no dispute about this exclusion as the proposed legislation coursed its way toward enactment. Everyone must have understood what it meant for the exclusion is stated in clear and unmistakable terms.[1]

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[1] The House Judiciary Committee Report construed the definition of employer (U. S. Code Congressional and Administrative News, 1964, page 2402):

"'Employer' is defined to mean a person engaged in an industry affecting commerce who has 25 or more employees, except that during the first year after the date the enforcement provisions of the title become operative employers having fewer than 100 employees will not be covered, and during the second year after such date, employers with fewer than 50 will not be covered. The definition excludes from the term 'employer' all Federal, State, and local government agencies and bona fide membership clubs (other than labor organiza-

It is conceded that the Texas Employment Commission is an agency of the State of Texas. It necessarily follows that under the plain terms of the foregoing exemption the Commission is not an employer covered by the Act.

But it is argued that the Texas Employment Commission is an employment agency, which it undoubtedly is under the terms of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, and that 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(b) shears the Commission of the exclusion otherwise prescribed for other state agencies in that the section provides:

> "It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin."

In its amicus curiae brief the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission concedes that "The legislative history is silent on the meaning of the statutory phrase 'or otherwise to discriminate against any individual' as used in § 703(b) of the Act". The Commission argues, nevertheless, that this language removes the Employment Commission from the exclusion of state agencies *as employers*.

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tions) which are tax exempt under the Internal Revenue Code (sec. 702(b))."

Immediately following in the Committee Report is the definition of "employment agency":

> "'Employment agency' is defined to mean any person who regularly undertakes to procure employees for an employer or to procure, for employees, opportunities to work. The U. S. Employment Service and the system of State and local employment services receiving Federal assistance are specifically included (sec. 702(c))."

We cannot escape the fact that Congress in 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b) (1) unequivocally declares that a state or subdivision thereof is not an employer within the meaning of the Act.

Does the language of § 2000e–2(b) destroy the exclusion? It does not say so. The key words in the section deal with "reference for employment" and "individuals". Employees are not mentioned. Had an exception to the exclusion been desired or intended it would have been an easy matter to use clarifying language such as "notwithstanding the provisions of § 2000e(b) (1)", or it could have included the word "employees" in addition to "individuals".

After granting in plain and unmistakable terms an exclusion to all state agencies, did Congress withdraw it from one agency by the language here under consideration? With no legislative history to support such a result, does an ambiguity extinguish provisions already plainly expressed? The Supreme Court has given some guidance for statutory construction under such circumstances.

Bouie v. City of Columbia, 1964, 378 U.S. 347, 84 S.Ct. 1697, 12 L.Ed.2d 894, was a Civil Rights case involving criminal trespass but the Court quoted Mr. Chief Justice Marshal:

> "The case must be a strong one indeed, which would justify a Court in departing from the plain meaning of words, especially in a penal act, in search of an intention which the words themselves did not suggest. To determine that a case is within the intention of a statute, its language must authorize us to say so [United States v. Wiltberger, 5 Wheat. 76, 96, 5 L.Ed. 37]."

While the case before us is not a criminal case, the construction sought by Mrs. Schattman would have us hold

that although it did not say so Congress intended the Act to cover one very small group of state employees while leaving out the others, that is, treating a small group one way and the others differently, all within the mutual framework of an Act designed to secure *equality*. This within itself would be a patent inequality, a contradiction, the very thing that Congress set out to correct where it thought corrective action should be exercised.

In another case where the United States unsuccessfully sought to condemn jam as misbranded, it was held that in construing an Act of Congress Courts must construe what Congress has written and cannot add, subtract, delete, or distort the words Congress chose to use, 62 Cases More or Less, Each Containing Six Jars of Jam v. United States, 1951, 340 U.S. 593, 71 S.Ct. 515, 95 L.Ed. 566.

Again, the Court stated that a suggested implication cannot be allowed to prevail against the express words of a statute, Wright v. Blakeslee, 1879, 101 U.S. 174, 25 L.Ed. 1048.

In the absence of any legislative history to the contrary, we look to the plain language of Congress and hold that the State of Texas is not an employer whose employees are covered by the Act and this includes all employees alike. The Texas Employment Commission as a state agency was excluded from coverage, § 2000e(b) (1), and the District Court was without jurisdiction of this complaint as a purported violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

III

A woman, like any other person, is entitled to the Equal Protection of the law and Due Process of law. There is no necessity to repeat here the splendid passages written in numerous decisions for the purpose of making these principles crystal clear.

The question is: How does Equal Protection or Due Process apply to Mrs. Schattman's situation?

It must initially be observed that the Texas Employment Commission hired Mrs. Schattman regardless of her sex and trained her. After she had recovered from her pregnancy and confinement, and although she had a suit pending against it, the Commission again offered her employment at the same salary, although in other Texas cities where there was an available opening. It did not terminate her employment because she was a woman or because she became pregnant but only because her pregnancy was far advanced. Mrs. Schattman says the Constitution requires that a state agency with many female employees shall treat every woman on an *individual* basis even after seven months of pregnancy. She contended before the Commission and she argues here that she could work up until two weeks prior to her expected confinement but the record shows that she was actually delivered of her child ten days before the expected date. It is constitutionally required of a state agency or any other employer of many females that they shall make a daily, or even momentary, evaluation of the condition and hazards of its pregnant female employees after they reach the far advanced stage?

Is it conducive to the reasonably efficient operation of a state agency that it should involve itself in strife, discord, unhappiness, jealousies, and recriminations caused by allowing one woman to work through the eighth or ninth month of pregnancy as a matter of opinion on the part of some supervisor while requiring another to stop at the end of the seventh?

The record shows that the Commission has 3,600 employees, although the numerical division between male and female was not stated.

Dr. Emerson K. Blewett testified below that he was Mrs. Schattman's doctor, that it would be "physically possible" for her to continue her employment until within two weeks of confinement; that a woman seven months pregnant can do as much work as one who is not pregnant; that, in fact, Mrs. Schattman could work until the day of her delivery; and that it would present no problem.

On the other hand, the Court also heard the testimony of Dr. M. D. McCauley, an obstetrician and gynecologist, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who was then fifty-eight years old and had practiced medicine thirty-four years. He had presided at the delivery of over 10,000 babies. For eighteen years he had been Chief of the Obstetrical Division at Seton Hospital.

Dr. McCauley said:

> "We have some thirty-two susceptible young women there who are a constant problem in all phases of their work, starting in the last trimester of pregnancy."

Dr. McCauley further testified that there is a change in the efficiency of a working woman after the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy; that, in his opinion, a regulation releasing women from their employment after the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy was reasonable; that in a woman after reaching the seventh month swelling of the limbs is very prevalent, especially in the summer; their ability to get around necessitates help and assistance from other employees; jobs they had been able to do themselves they now require help with, or they are unable to do them; they are frequently given to headaches, little irritable things; their personalities change quite a bit; and they are not only hard to live with but they are hard to employ. He further testified that women in that condition are fre-

quently running to the bathroom or after a small bite of food or to loosen their garments because they are too tight.

The District Court made no findings as between the testimony of Dr. Blewett and Dr. McCauley. He held that "by virtue of female physiology the Defendants' policy applies solely to women". This is no doubt true but the fact that only a woman can be pregnant does not nullify the pregnancy nor the ensuing physical conditions.

The record further shows that one Texas agency terminates its women employees at the end of the fifth month of pregnancy and others at the end of six months. Still others terminate at the end of the seventh month.

The most recent case before the Supreme Court on State classification by sex is Reed v. Reed, decided November 22, 1971, 404 U.S. 71, 92 S.Ct. 251, 30 L.Ed.2d 225.

It was there stated, 92 S.Ct. at 251, that in applying the Equal Protection Clause the Supreme Court has consistently recognized that the Fourteenth Amendment does not deny the States the power to treat different classes of persons in different ways. The Clause *does prohibit* the States from placing people in different classes "on the basis of criteria wholly unrelated to the objective of that statute" [in our case, a regulation]. Additionally, the Supreme Court said, "A classification 'must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest on some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike' ". The conclusion was that dissimilar treatment for men and women who are *similarly situated* violates the Equal Protection Clause.

We are also aware that the Supreme Court has said in comparatively recent times (1960) that "a statutory [regulatory] discrimination will not be set aside if any facts

reasonably may be conceived to justify it", McGowan v. Maryland, 366 U.S. 420, 425, 81 S.Ct. 1101, 1105, 6 L.Ed.2d 393.

See, also, an older case, Lindsley v. National Carbonic Gas Co., 1911, 220 U.S. 61, 78-79, 31 S.Ct. 337, 55 L.Ed. 369, cited in *Reed, supra,* and the decision of the Three Judge Court, 316 F.Supp. 134, 136 [Judges Haynesworth, Hemphill, and Russell] dealing with a man claiming that he had a constitutional right to gain admission to a college maintained exclusively for girls:

> "The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment does not require 'identity of treatment' for all citizens (Walters v. City of St. Louis (1954) 347 U.S. 231, 237, 74 S.Ct. 505, 98 L.Ed. 660), or preclude a state, by legislation, from making classifications and creating differences in the rights of different groups (Griffin v. Board of Sup'rs of Prince Edward County (1964) 377 U.S. 218, 230, 84 S.Ct. 1226, 12 L.Ed.2d 256). It is only when the discriminatory treatment and varying standards, as created by the legislative or administrative classification are arbitrary and wanting in any rational justification that they offend the Equal Protection Clause. (McGowan v. Maryland (1961) 366 U.S. 420, 426, 81 S.Ct. 1101, 6 L.Ed.2d 393). Specifically, a legislative classification based on sex, has often been held to be constitutionally permissible. See West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish (1937) 300 U.S. 379, 394-395, 57 S.Ct. 578, 81 L.Ed. 703, 108 A.L.R. 1330 (statute providing minimum wages for women but not men); Radice v. New York (1924) 264 U.S. 292, 296-298, 44 S.Ct. 325, 68 L.Ed. 690 (special statute limiting hours of night work of women in cities with a particular

population); Goesaert v. Cleary (1948) 335 U.S. 464, 69 S.Ct. 198, 93 L.Ed. 163 (proscribing use of women as licensed bartenders) (cf. McCrimmon v. Daley (7 Cir. 1969) 418 F.2d 366, 369-371; and Seidenberg v. McSorleys' Old Ale House, Inc. (D.C.N.Y.1969) 308 F. Supp. 1253, 1260 • • •); Hoyt v. Florida, 1961, 368 U.S. 57, 82 S.Ct. 159, 7 L.Ed.2d 118 (jury duty voluntary for women but compulsory for men). (On the other hand, a complete proscription of women jurors is violative of constitutional rights. White v. Crook (D.C. Ala.1966) 251 F.Supp. 401, 408); Miskunas v. Union Carbide Corporation, 7 Cir. 1968, 399 F.2d 847, 850, cert. denied 393 U.S. 1066, 89 S.Ct. 718, 21 L.Ed.2d 709 (denial to wife, but not to husband, of right to recover for loss of consortium). (See, however, Kanowitz, Constitutional Aspects of Sex-based Discrimination in American Law, 48 Neb.L.Review 131, 143-151 (1968). This article, it seems, was written prior to the denial of certiorari in Miskunas); Gruenwald v. Gardner (2nd Cir. 1968) 390 F.2d 591, cert. denied 393 U.S. 982, 89 S.Ct. 456, 21 L.Ed.2d 445 (women given more favorable treatment in social security benefits than men); United States v. St. Clair (D.C.N.Y.1968) 291 F.Supp. 122 (men subject, women not, under Selective Service Act); Clarke v. Redeker (D.C.Iowa 1966) 259 F.Supp. 117 (fixing wife's residence by husband's but not the reverse); Heaton v. Bristol (Tex.Civ.App.1958) 317 S.W. 2d 86, cert. denied 359 U.S. 230, 79 S.Ct. 802, 3 L.Ed.2d 765 and Allred v. Heaton (Tex.Civ.App.1960) 336 S.W. 2d 251, cert. denied 364 U.S. 517, 81 S.Ct. 293, 5 L.Ed.2d 265 (both involving denial of right of women to attend an all-male state-supported college).

Conversely, sex-based classifications have been nullified when no persuasive difference between women and men could be offered to justify the difference in treatment. See, e. g. United States ex rel. Robinson v. York, D.Conn., 1968, 281 F.Supp. 8, involving the invalidation of a statute providing that women, but not men, could be committed to the state farm for indefinite terms exceeding the statutory maximum provided by the substantive statutes under which they were convicted; White v. Crook, M.D., Ala., 1966, 251 F.Supp. 401, declaring unconstitutional a statute excluding women from jury service; Karczewski v. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, D.C., Ill., 1967, 274 F.Supp. 169, overturning the Indiana practice of denying women the right to sue for loss of consortium (cited above).

In the light of the foregoing, we hold that Mrs. Schattman has failed in her efforts to show that the Regulation in question is unreasonable or arbitrary or not reasonably related to a permissible state objective. To the contrary, we are of the view that the Regulation is shown to be reasonable and rationally related to a permissible state purpose. See Struck v. Secretary of Defense, 9 Cir., 1971, —— F.2d ——, and Miller v. Industrial Commission, 1971, 480 P.2d 565.

The judgment of the District Court is reversed and the case is remanded with directions to dismiss the complaint.

Reversed and remanded, with directions.

WISDOM, Circuit Judge (dissenting):

I cannot agree with the Court's conclusion that the Texas Employment Commission's own employment practices are beyond the scope of the coverage of Title VII.

A specific provision of the Act, § 2000e-2(b), prohibits discrimination by employment agencies.[1] A corresponding definitional section tells us just what an "employment agency" is.[2] The definitional section, § 2000e(c), excludes from the definition of an "employment agency" any "agency of a state," but excluded from the exclusion—that is, precisely covered by the definition—is "the system of State and local employment services receiving Federal assistance." The TEC has never denied the allegation of Mrs. Schattman's complaint that TEC is "charged with the responsibility of administering in the State of Texas the 'national system of employment offices' authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act, 29 U.S.C., Section 49, et seq." TEC is, then, directly covered by the language of the "employment agency" definition.

Consequently, the question presented by Mrs. Schattman's case is not one of coverage, but rather one of the meaning of the substantive requirements imposed on federally-assisted state employment agencies. It is clear from the language of § 2000e-2(b) that the referral practices of

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[1] Section 2000e-2b provides:

> It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, or to classify or refer for employment any individual on the basis of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

[2] Section 2000e(c) provides:

> The term "employment agency" means any person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees for an employer or to procure for employees opportunities to work for an employer and includes an agent of such a person; but shall not include an agency of the United States, or an agency of a State or political subdivision of a State, except that such term shall include the United States Employment Service and the system of State and local employment services receiving Federal assistance.

covered agencies are subject to a requirement of non-discrimination. The question before us is whether the in-house employment practices of covered employment agencies are likewise subject to the requirement of non-discrimination. The district court properly argued that the language of § 2000e-2(b) making it unlawful "otherwise to discriminate against" an individual was meant to bring the in-house employment practices of covered employment agencies within the prohibition of non-discrimination. Otherwise, the district court reasoned, the phrase would be completely redundant.

To me, the conclusion reached by the district court is unassailable. First, it tracks closely the language of the statute, language about as explicit as a statute can be. Second, I have grave doubts that Congress could license discriminatory employment practices by a state agency that was the recipient of federal funds, consistent with the equal protection obligations imposed on the federal government through the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment. Finally, reading the act to prohibit in-house discrimination by covered state employment agencies seems necessary to avoid the anomalous conclusion the Court reaches today. It seems incredible to me that Congress could have intended to band discriminatory referral practices by federally-funded state employment agencies while allowing those agencies to discriminate under their own roofs.

The Court never really explains why it refuses to impose the statutory ban on "otherwise discriminating" on TEC, a federally-funded state employment agency forthrightly included within the Act's coverage. The Court says a good deal about the "plain meaning" of the exclusion for state agencies from the definition of an "employer." But at the

same time it ignores the plain meaning of the provisions defining a covered "employment agency" and setting forth the obligations imposed on covered agencies. In short, the Court has focused on the general definition of an "employer" but has failed to recognize that another more specific section of the Act deals with the special class of employers called employment agencies.

Because I believe that TEC is covered by Title VII, I would reach the question whether a uniform policy requiring pregnant females to terminate their employment no later than two months before child delivery violates Title VII. Female employees are the only employees of TEC who become pregnant; it follows that they are provisionally dismissed from work on account of their sex—a violation of § 2000e-2(a). At trial, TEC had the burden of proving that this discrimination is, under § 2000e-2(e), "a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise." The district court explicitly found that TEC had not proved "reasonable cause to believe . . . that all or substantially all women would be unable to perform safely and efficiently" beyond the seventh month of pregnancy. Weeks v. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., 5 Cir. 1969, 408 F.2d 228, 235. This conclusion is fully supported in the record, and I see no basis for discarding it on appeal. In my view, Mrs. Schattman stated and proved a violation of Title VII by TEC. As a result, it is unnecessary for me to decide whether the TEC violated the Equal Protection Clause as well.

ON PETITION FOR REHEARING AND
PETITION FOR REHEARING EN BANC

PER CURIAM:

The Petition for Rehearing is denied and no member of this panel or Judge in regular active service on the Court having requested that the Court be polled on rehearing en banc, (Rule 35 Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure; Local Fifth Circuit Rule 12) the Petition for Rehearing En Banc is denied.

WISDOM, Circuit Judge (dissenting):

I dissent for the reasons stated in my dissent from the original opinion of the panel.

Memorandum Opinion and Order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas Austin Division

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

AUSTIN DIVISION

MARY ELLEN SCHATTMAN

v.

TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION *et al.*

Feb. 25, 1971.

ROBERTS, District Judge.

Plaintiff was employed by the Texas Employment Commission, Austin District Office, as a Labor Market Analyst, Class 1, until May 29, 1970, at which time she was involuntarily terminated because she was pregnant. This termination was pursuant to a maternity leave policy maintained and enforced by the Defendants. Defendants stipulate that Plaintiff was a qualified employee, and the evidence indicates that she was a permanent desk worker whose job entailed no significant physical exertion or personal contact with the public. Hence, there is no basic dispute as to the facts or the exhaustion of administrative remedies. The issue before the Court is whether a policy requiring pregnant females to terminate their employment no later than

two (2) months before the expected delivery date violates Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et seq.*

By virtue of female physiology, the Defendants' policy applies solely to women. Women are terminated not because of their unwillingness to continue work, their poor performance, or their need for personal medical safety, but because of a condition attendant to their sex. This is the very type of discriminatory regulation condemned by the interpretive regulations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. 29 C.F.R. § 1604.1(a) provides in part that

> The principle of non-discrimination requires that individuals be considered on the basis of individual capacities and not on the basis of any characteristics generally attributed to the group.

In view of this provision, Richards v. Griffith Rubber Mills, 300 F.Supp. 338, 340 (D.Or.1969), concluded that "the law no longer permits either employers or the states to deal with women as a class in relation to employment to their disadvantage."

Although Defendants' policy is thus violative of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(a), it can be sustained by showing under 2000e-2(e) that it "is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise." To prevail under this exception, according to Weeks v. Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph, 408 F.2d 228, 235 (5th Cir. 1969),

> • • • an employer has the burden of proving that he had reasonable cause to believe, that is, a factual basis for believing, that all or substantially all women would

be unable to perform safely and efficiently the duties of the job involved.

Defendants clearly did not sustain their burden under this exception. They based their policy on mere historical reasons, which have not been reexamined for fourteen years. This Court is convinced that there was not such an impairment of efficiency, if any, as to justify TEC's outmoded policy. Indeed, defendants took almost as much time to replace Mrs. Schattman as would have been required by her doctor for the childbirth and recovery.

For the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's request for relief declaring the defendants' maternity leave policy invalid is accordingly GRANTED, and defendants are permanently ENJOINED from maintaining this policy. This is not to say that TEC or any other employer cannot have such a policy based on individual medical or job characteristics, but it does mean that broad policies not so justified are contrary to law.

There remains the more difficult question of damages, which the Court resolves by applying the general law of Texas as to wrongful termination of an employment contract. After discharge, plaintiff satisfied her duty to mitigate damages by seeking temporary employment. Since her lack of typing ability prevented such employment, she received no wages and is therefore entitled to the salary and accumulated sick and vacation leave that she would have received during the latter part of June, all of July, and the first part of August had not defendants enforced their discriminatory policy, less any amounts previously paid plaintiff for this period. Damages hereby awarded to plaintiff total $1103.72.

Defendants have strongly urged the Court to deny plaintiff damages on the basis of various cases upholding the doctrines of sovereign and official immunity. Clearly plaintiff cannot hold the individual defendants personally liable, and she may experience difficulties in recovering damages from the State. Nevertheless, plaintiff has been injured by defendants' illegal policy and damages will be awarded.

This memorandum opinion constitutes the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law in accordance with Rule 52(a), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

It is accordingly ordered, adjudged, decreed and declared as follows:

(1) Defendants' present policy of terminating the employment of pregnant female employees no later than two (2) months before the expected delivery date is hereby DECLARED to be invalid as contrary to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e *et seq.*, and the regulations of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 29 C.F.R. § 1604.1(a);

(2) Defendants are hereby permanently ENJOINED from maintaining or enforcing any policy for the termination of employment of pregnant female employees that is based solely on the fact of pregnancy, or a specific number of months of pregnancy, and not upon individual capacities or characteristics such as ability to perform specific duties of employment, efficiency, personal medical safety, or willingness to continue work; and

(3) It is ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff Mary Ellen Schattman recover of defendant Texas Employment Commission the sum of $1103.72, with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) percent as provided by law, her costs of action, and attorney's fees in the amount of $500.00.

Order Denying Motion for Relief From Judgment

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

AUSTIN DIVISION

MARY ELLEN SCHATTMAN

v.

TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION et al.

Civ. A. No. A-70-CA-75

April 16, 1971

Considering the development of this case, Defendants' present motion for relief from judgment is somewhat unusual. At every stage of this litigation Defendants have urged their unique relationship with the state government as a bar to recovery by Plaintiff. Now after rejection of these contentions in this Court's Memorandum Opinion and Judgment, Defendants return once more through the mechanism of Rule 60, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Although a final judgment has been entered and an appeal has been perfected by the filing of a notice of appeal, this Court retains jurisdiction to consider and deny a motion under Rule 60(b). Ferrell v. Trailmobile, Inc., 223 F.2d 697 (5th Cir. 1955).

While Defendants' motion does not specify a particular section of Rule 60, apparently relief is sought under Rule 60(b). The only basis for granting the motion is newly discovered law, which through the Defendants' mistake or

inadvertence has not been previously raised as a defense. In this situation even a controlling statute would provide a doubtful basis for setting aside this Court's judgment. As 3 Barron & Holtzoff, Federal Practice and Procedure § 1325, at 406, summarizes,

> • • • a party cannot have relief under Rule 60(b) (1) merely because he is unhappy with the judgment. Instead he must make some showing as to why he was justified in failing to avoid mistake or inadvertence.

See also Benton v. Vinson, Elkins, Weems & Searls, 255 F.2d 299 (2d Cir. 1958).

Moreover, the defense now raised by Defendants, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b), does not substantively alter this Court's original judgment. By excepting "a State or political subdivision thereof" from its definition of "employer" for purposes of the Equal Employment Opportunities subchapter of the Civil Rights Act, this statute allegedly bars actions against Defendants. Even assuming that Defendants' sole classification under the Act is that of "employer", the exclusion is of no avail. Such a statutory definition must be interpreted in light of the broader command of the Fourteenth Amendment, which assures "a constitutional right to be free from unreasonably discriminatory practices with respect to [public] employment." Whitner v. Davis, 410 F.2d 24, 30 (9th Cir. 1969).[1] Numerous cases have noted

[1] Wieman v. Updegraff, 344 U.S. 183, 192, 73 S.Ct. 215, 219, 97 L.Ed. 216 (1952), reaffirmed in Cramp v. Bd. of Public Instruction, 368 U.S. 278, 82 S.Ct. 275, 7 L.Ed.2d 285 (1961). "We need not pause to consider whether an abstract right to public employment exists. It is sufficient to say that constitutional protection does extend to the public servant whose exclusion pursuant to a statute is patently arbitrary or discriminatory." See also Keyishian v. Bd. of Regents, 385 U.S. 589, 605-606, 87 S.Ct. 675, 17 L.Ed.2d 629 (1967).

the need for states and their subdivisions to comply with the constitutional demand of equal treatment for public employees. *See, e. g.,* Wall v. Stanly County Bd. of Educ., 378 F.2d 275 (4th Cir. 1967); Penn v. Stumpf, 308 F.Supp. 1238 (N.D.Cal.1970); McConnell v. Anderson, 316 F.Supp. 809 (D.Minn.1970).[2]

This Court can do no less here. As previously determined in the Court's Memorandum Opinion, termination of a woman's employment because of a condition attendant to her sex is an unreasonably discriminatory practice. Hence the exclusion belatedly urged by the Defendants must be construed along with the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b) cannot constitutionally be permitted to bar the recovery of Plaintiff, a civil service-merit system type public employee.[3]

Defendants, however, are in the unique position of being more than just an "employer"; they are also an "employment agency" as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(c). Accordingly Defendants are further governed by 42 U.S.C. § 2000e–2(b), which provides that "It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his • • • sex • • • ."

---

[2] See also Baines v. City of Danville, 337 F.2d 579, 586 (4th Cir. 1964); Chambers v. Hendersonville City Bd. of Educ., 364 F.2d 189, 193 (4th Cir. 1966); Arrington v. Massachusetts Bay Transportation Auth., 306 F.Supp. 1355 (D. Mass. 1969).

[3] Considering both the exclusion of 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b) and the Fourteenth Amendment, one court has suggested that the "right to public employment is hybrid, existing in the civil service-competitive-merit area and not existing in the selective-appointive area." Wilson v. Kelley, 294 F.Supp. 1005 (N.D. Ga. 1968), aff'd per curiam, 393 U.S. 266, 89 S.Ct. 477, 21 L.Ed.2d 425 (1968). While this is probably a proper limitation on the right to nondiscrimination in public employment, Plaintiff here clearly falls within the protected category.

Defendants contend that this section applies only to their referral activities and not to their own discriminatory employment practices. Such an interpretation would render meaningless the phrase "or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual". This view is without authoritative support; it has already been rejected in Johnson v. Louisiana State Employment Service, 301 F.Supp. 675 (W.D.La. 1968). Surely there are many reasons for requiring of state employment agencies the highest standards in equal employment opportunities. Private employers can hardly be expected to comply voluntarily with the law when the state employment service operates in open disregard of the national policy of nondiscrimination.

Because of the importance in this case of the constitutional right to nondiscriminatory treatment in public employment, this Court's earlier Judgment also indicated jurisdiction under the provisions of 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and 28 U.S.C. § 1343(3) and (4).[4] Clearly 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b) in no way effects Plaintiff's recovery under these statutes.

Accordingly, Plaintiff's cause has a multiple bases of support, which is not defeated by Defendants' newly discovered law. Therefore, it is ordered that Defendants' Motion for Relief From Judgment be, and is hereby, denied.

---

[4] Of course, even violation of Plaintiff's statutory rights under 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq. would support this Court's jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See Gomez v. Florida State Employment Service, 417 F.2d 569, 578 (5th Cir. 1969).

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1972

NO. 72-474

MARY ELLEN SCHATTMAN,
Petitioner,

vs.

TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, ET AL.,
Respondents.

RESPONDENTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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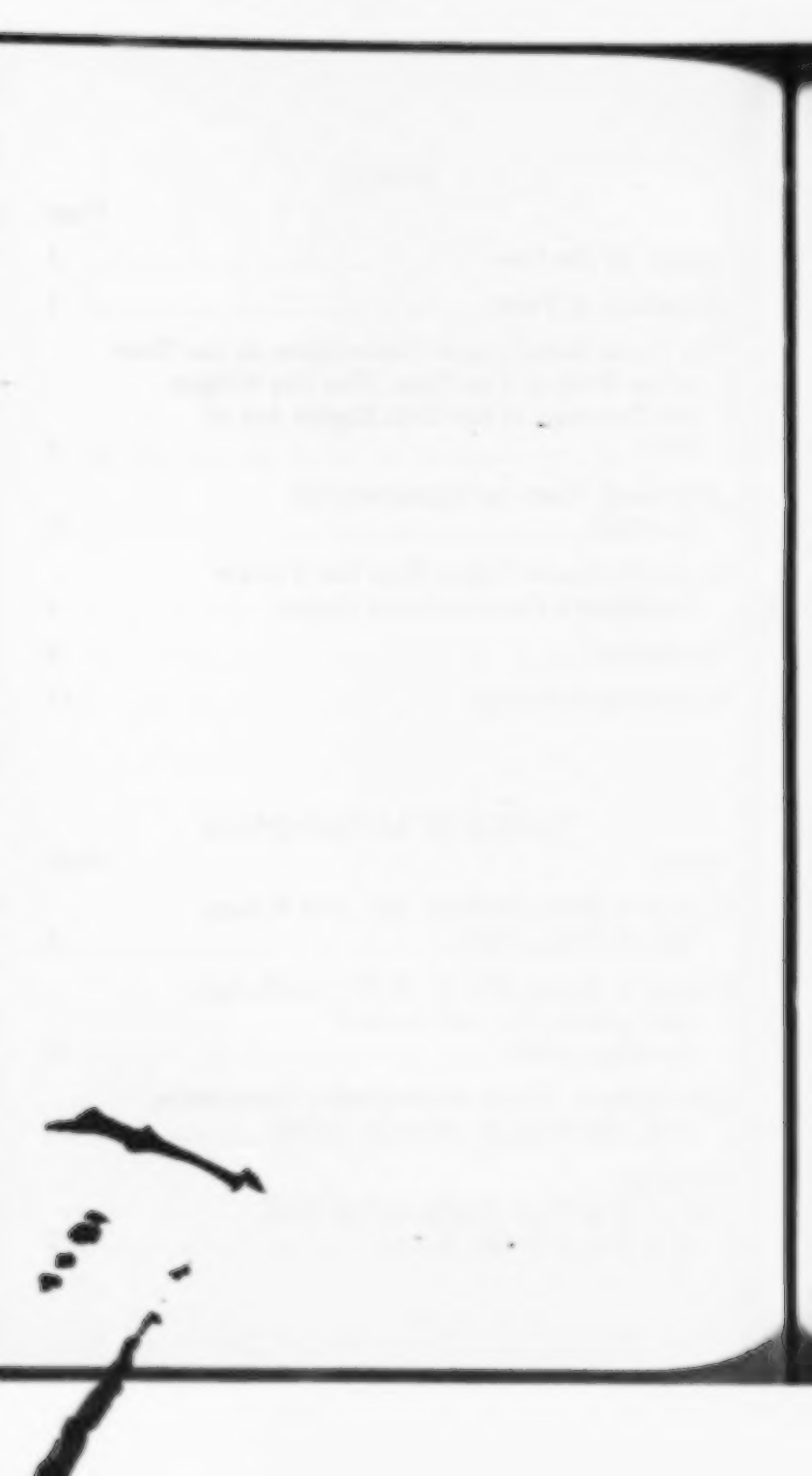

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Nature of the Case

This is a suit by a State employee (Petitioner) against a State agency and some of its employees (Respondents). The two issues in the case are: (1) whether Respondents' maternity leave policy unlawfully discriminates against Petitioner because of her sex—by virtue of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e, et seq.); and (2), whether such policy is reasonable within the requirements of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit correctly answered both of these questions.

Statement of Facts

Respondents' maternity leave policy provides that:

> "No employee anticipating maternity confinement may remain in active service with the Commission later than two months before the expected delivery date."

The evidence shows that to properly perform their respective functions, State governmental departments necessarily must have maternity leave policies applicable to all employees and that the maternity leave policy of the Texas Employment Commission was reasonable and necessary for the Commission to properly perform its required services. Dr. Morris D. McCauley, the Chief of the Obstetrical Division at Seton Hospital in Austin, Texas, for 18 years and a practicing obstetrician and gynecologist for 34 years, testified that Respondents' maternity leave policy was reasonable and necessary for the efficient operation of the Texas Employment Commission and that a seven month pregnant woman could not perform her duties as an employee efficiently. This witness had delivered more than 10,000 babies and was an expert on the physical condition of pregnant women, especially during their eighth and ninth months of pregnancy. The evidence showed that Petitioner was sick and dizzy in the office during her seventh month of pregnancy just before her employment was terminated. The testimony also showed that the Texas Employment Commission had more than 3600 employees, that the maternity leave policy applied to all employees, and that such policy was required to efficiently perform the work of the Texas Employment Commission.

Petitioner was reemployed by the Texas Employment Commission on January 4, 1971, at the same salary she was receiving when she took her leave of absence less than two months before her baby was born.

The Texas Employment Commission, at the Time of the Trial of This Case, Was Not Within the Coverage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

The Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b)), as written at the time of the trial of this case in the United States District Court, was not applicable to a State governmental department and its employees. Section 2000e(b), in part, provides as follows:

> "The term 'employer' . . . does not include . . . a state or political subdivision thereof, . . ."

On page 17 of the opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (page 14a of the Appendix to the Petition), said court held as follows:

> "In the absence of any legislative history to the contrary, we look to the plain language of Congress and hold that the State of Texas is not an employer whose employees are covered by the Act and this includes all employees alike. The Texas Employment Commission as a State agency was excluded from coverage, Sec. 2000e(b)(1), and the district court was without jurisdiction of this complaint as a purported violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has been amended since the trial of this case, as stated in Petitioner's pleading on page 8, and she has now conceded that the appellate court below was correct in its holding on this issue.

Additional Facts on Constitutional Questions

The existence of a seven months fetus is the sole cause for the application of the maternity leave policy, not the sex of its host. Once the fetus, as such, no longer relies upon its host for sustenance and development, the maternity leave policy is no longer applied; therefore, it is elementary that the existence of the fetus is

the sole and only determinable cause for the application of the policy. The sex of its host is incidental to the application of the rule.

The maternity leave policy applied equally to all 3600 employees of the Texas Employment Commission. As stated by the Fifth Circuit, Petitioner's employment was not terminated because she was a woman or because she became pregnant but only because her pregnancy was far advanced. Under the evidence in this case, the maternity leave policy was a reasonable and necessary regulation made by the Commission in order to enable it to properly perform its functions.

Maternity Leave Policy Does Not Violate Petitioner's Constitutional Rights

The Fifth Circuit, at 459 F.2d 39-41, correctly analyzed the facts and applied the law in the following language:

> "On the other hand, the Court also heard the testimony of Dr. M. D. McCauley, an obstetrician and gynecologist, a graduate of the University of Michigan, who was then fifty-eight years old and had practiced medicine thirty-four years. He had presided at the delivery of over 10,000 babies. For eighteen years he had been Chief of the Obstetrical Division at Seton Hospital.
>
> "Dr. McCauley said:
>
> 'We have some thirty-two susceptible young women there who are a constant problem in all phases of their work, starting in the last trimester of pregnancy.'
>
> "Dr. McCauley further testified that there is a change in the efficiency of a working woman after

the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy; that, in his opinion, a regulation releasing women from their employment after the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy was reasonable; that in a woman after reaching the seventh month of swelling of the limbs is very prevalent, especially in the summer; their ability to get around necessitates help and assistance from other employees; jobs they had been able to do themselves they now require help with, or they are unable to do them; they are frequently given to headaches, little irritable things; their personalities change quite a bit; and they are not only hard to live with but they are hard to employ. He further testified that women in that condition are frequently running to the bathroom or after a small bite of food or to loosen their garments because they are too tight.

"The District Court made no findings as between the testimony of Dr. Blewett and Dr. McCauley. He held that 'by virtue of female physiology the Defendants' policy applies solely to women'. This is no doubt true but the fact that only a woman can be pregnant does not nullify the pregnancy nor the ensuing physical conditions.

"The record further shows that one Texas agency terminates its women employees at the end of the fifth month of pregnancy and others at the end of six months. Still others terminate at the end of the seventh month.

"The most recent case before the Supreme Court on State classification by sex is Reed v. Reed, decided November 22, 1971, 404 U.S. 71, 92 S.Ct. 251, 30 L.Ed.2d 225.

"It was there stated, 92 S.Ct. at 251, that in applying the Equal Protection Clause the Supreme Court has consistently recognized that the Fourteenth Amendment does not deny the States the power to treat different classes of persons in dif-

ferent ways. The Clause *does prohibit* the States from placing people in different classes 'on the basis of criteria wholly unrelated to the objective of that statute' (in our case, a regulation). Additionally, the Supreme Court said, 'A classification "must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest on some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall be treated alike" '. The conclusion was that dissimilar treatment for men and women who are *similarly situated* violates the Equal Protection Clause.

"We are also aware that the Supreme Court has said in comparatively recent times (1960) that a 'statutory (regulatory) discrimination will not be set aside if any facts reasonably may be conceived to justify it', McGowan v. Maryland, 366 U.S. 420, 425, 81 S.Ct. 1101, 1105, 6 L.Ed.2d 393.

"See, also, an older case, Lindsley v. National Carbonic Gas Co., 1911, 220 U.S. 61, 78-79, 31 S.Ct. 337, 55 L.Ed. 369, cited in Reed, supra, and the decision of the Three Judge Court, 316 F.Supp. 134,136 (Judges Haynesworth, Hemphill, and Russell) dealing with a man claiming that he had a constitutional right to gain admission to a college maintained exclusively for girls:

"The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment does not require "identity of treatment" for all citizens (Walters v. City of St. Louis (1954) 347 U.S. 231, 237, 74 S.Ct. 505, 98 L.Ed. 660), or preclude a state, by legislation, from making classifications and creating differences in the rights of different groups (Griffin v. Board of Sup'rs of Prince Edward County (1964) 377 U.S. 218, 230, 84 S.Ct. 1226, 12 L.Ed.2d 256). It is only when the discriminatory treatment and varying standards, as created by the legislative or administrative classification are arbitrary and wanting in any rational justification that they offend the

Equal Protection Clause. (McGowan v. Maryland (1961) 366 U.S. 420, 426, 81 S.Ct. 1101, 6 L.Ed.2d 393). Specifically, a legislative classification based on sex, has often been held to be constitutionally permissible. See West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish (1937) 300 U.S. 379, 394-395, 57 S.Ct. 578, 81 L.Ed. 703, 108 A.L.R. 1330 (statute providing minimum wages for women but not men); Radice v. New York (1924) 264 U.S. 292, 296-298, 44 S.Ct. 325, 68 L.Ed. 690 (special statute limiting hours of night work of women in cities with a particular population); Goesaert v. Cleary (1948) 335 U.S. 464, 69 S.Ct. 198, 93 L.Ed. 163 (proscribing use of women as licensed bartenders) (cf. McCrimmon v. Daley (7 Cir. 1969) 418 F.2d 366, 369-371; and Seidenberg v. McSorleys' Old Ale House, Inc. (D.C.N.Y. 1969) 308 F.Supp. 1253, 1260 ***); Hoyt v. Florida, 1961, 368 U.S. 57, 82 S.Ct. 159, 7 L.Ed.2d 118 (jury duty voluntary for women but compulsory for men). (On the other hand, a complete proscription of women jurors is violative of constitutional rights. White v. Crook (D. C. Ala. 1966) 251 F.Supp. 401, 408); Miskunas v. Union Carbide Corporation, 7 Cir. 1968, 399 F.2d 847, 850, cert. denied 393 U.S. 1066, 89 S.Ct. 718, 21 L.Ed.2d 709 (denial to wife, but not to husband, of right to recover for loss of consortium). (See, however, Kanowitz, Constitutional Aspects of Sex-based Discrimination in American Law, 48 Neb.L.Review 131, 143-151 (1968). This article, it seems, was written prior to the denial of certiorari in Miskunas); Gruenwald v. Gardner (2nd Cir. 1968) 390 F.2d 591, cert. denied 393 U.S. 982, 89 S.Ct. 456, 21 L.Ed. 2d 445 (women given more favorable treatment in social security benefits than men); United States v. St. Clair (D.C.N.Y. 1968) 291 F.Supp. 122 (men subject, women not, under Selective Service Act); Clarke v. Redeker (D.C. Iowa 1966) 259 F.Supp. 117 (fixing wife's residence by husband's but not the reverse); Heaton v. Bristol (Tex. Civ. App. 1958) 317 S.W.2d 86, cert. denied 359 U.S. 230, 79 S.Ct.

802, 3 L.Ed2d 765 and Allred v. Heaton (Tex Civ. App. 1960) 336 S.W. 2d 251, cert. denied 364 U.S. 517, 81 S.Ct. 293, 5 L.Ed.2d 265 (both involving denial of right of women to attend an all-male state-supported college).'

"Conversely, sex-based classifications have been nullified when no persuasive difference between women and men could be offered to justify the difference in treatment. See, e.g. United States ex rel. Robinson v. York, D. Conn., 1968, 281 F.Supp. 8, involving the invalidation of a statute providing that women, but not men, could be committed to the state farm for indefinite terms exceeding the statutory maximum provided by the substantive statutes under which they were convicted; White v. Crook, M.D., Ala., 1966, 251 F.Supp. 401, declaring unconstitutional a statute excluding women from jury service; Karczewski v. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, D. C., Ill., 1967, 274 F.Supp. 169, overturning the Indiana practice of denying women the right to sue for loss of consortium (cited above).

"In the light of the foregoing, we hold that Mrs. Schattman has failed in her efforts to show that the Regulation in question is unreasonable or arbitrary or not reasonably related to a permissible state objective. To the contrary, we are of the view that the Regulation is shown to be reasonable and rationally related to a permissible state purpose. See Struck v. Secretary of Defense, 9 Cir., 1971 _____F.2d_____, and Miller v. Industrial Commission, 1971, 480 P.2d 565.

"The judgment of the District Court is reversed and the case is remanded with directions to dismiss the complaint." (Pages 16a-20a of the Appendix to the Petition).

Another case in point is *Cooper* v. *Delta Airlines, Inc.*, 274 F.Supp. 781 (E.D.La. 1967), which held that

the refusal of airlines to employ married females as stewardesses did not violate the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibiting discrimination in employment on grounds of sex. That court held that the Act does not prevent discrimination against married people in favor of single ones and at 274 F.Supp. 783 the court further held:

> "By reading the Act it is plain that Congress did not ban discrimination in employment due to one's marital status and that is the issue in this case. Delta has a right to employ single females and to refuse to employ married females, and this discrimination is in no way limited by the Civil Rights law from a plain reading of the above quoted section."

To the same effect see the case of *Cooper* v. *Doyal*, 205 So.2d 59 (La. App. 1967) *writ ref.* 206 So.2d 97 (La.Sup. 1968) wherein the Court held that Delta's policy of hiring only unmarried stewardesses did not violate the Civil Rights Act but was simply a reasonable and valid condition of employment based upon a logical occupational qualification reasonably necessary to maintain the normal operation of the airline.

The maternity leave policy does not constitute illegal discrimination against Appellee on account of her sex. Said policy is a reasonable and necessary classification of employees and constitutes a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the functions of the Texas Employment Commission.

Conclusion

The opinion of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit is in all things correct and the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari should be refused.

Respectfully submitted,

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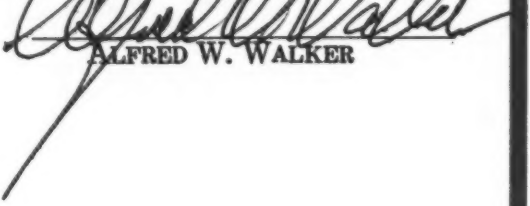
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Alfred W. Walker, Executive Assistant Attorney General of Texas, am a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and I do hereby certify that three copies of the foregoing brief have been forwarded by U. S. Mail, postage prepaid, to the attorneys for Petitioner, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Melvin L. Wulf and Brenda Feigen Fasteau, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, 22 East 40th Street, New York, New York 10016; Harriet S. Rabb, 435 West 116th Street, New York, New York 10027; and David R. Richards and Michael Schattman, Clinton & Richards, 600 West 7th Street, Austin, Texas 78701.



ALFRED W. WALKER

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v.

THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION, ET AL,
Respondents

PETITION FOR REHEARING

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PETITION FOR REHEARING

Now comes Mary Ellen Schattman, Petitioner, Pro Se, and files this her Petition for Rehearing of this Court's denial of her Petition for a Writ of Certiorari, January 8, 1973. Petitioner would show the Court that it erred in denying her Petition for a Writ of Certiorari for the following reasons.

First, on January 9, 1973, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals sitting *en banc* reversed the panel decision in *Cohen v. Chesterfield Co. Sch. Bd.*, 467 F.2d 262 (4th Cir. 1972), aff'g 326 F.Supp. 1159 (E.D. Va. 1971). While eliminating one of the decisions in conflict with the Fifth Circuit's opinion in this case, the action of the Fourth Circuit illustrates the division of opinion among judges at all levels of the federal judiciary concerning the

scope of protection afforded to pregnant government employees by the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause. Having first determined to follow the Sixth Circuit's decision in *LeFleur v. Cleveland Bd. of Edu.*, 465 F.2d 1184 (6th Cir. 1972), the Fourth Circuit abruptly reversed itself.

A clear statement of the law and the applicable Fourteenth Amendment standard is necessary to remove any doubt from the minds of the judges and to alleviate the anxiety of working women whose income is critical to their families' wellbeing.

Second, in the intervening decision of *Perez v. Gomez*, No. 71-575, January 17, 1973, this Court held that Texas had violated the rights of illegitimate children by failing to provide a means to establish paternity and enforce the obligation of support. No matter how difficult, Texas is obligated to provide an opportunity in every case to prove paternity. The administrative inconvenience of requiring individual evaluation and treatment of pregnant Texas employees is considerably less onerous than the obligation of individual treatment imposed by *Perez*.

It is interesting to note that in the District of Columbia, Congress has provided that blind and otherwise physically disabled persons be treated equally and with dignity in regard to employment, "unless it is shown that the particular disability prevents the performance of the work involved." P.L. 92-515 §4, October 21, 1972.

Third, the Court's denial of certiorari in this case has created an anomaly which should not go uncorrected. Respondent has interpreted this Court's decision to mean that the termination of employment at the end of the

seventh month of pregnancy, without a hearing or consideration of the individual's ability to work, is "reasonable" and not prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment. Houston Chronicle, Sec. 5, p. 4, January 10, 1973. Apparently, the Respondent does not believe that it is bound by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's new pregnancy regulations, 29 CFR §1604.10(b), despite Congress' expansion of Title VII to include all state agencies. 42 U.S.C. §2000e(a), P.L. 92-261, March 24, 1972. Under the new regulations private employers are required to treat disability due to pregnancy or childbirth like any other temporary disability, and must permit the pregnant employee to work so long as she is able. Yet, under Respondent's interpretation, state agencies remain free to terminate employees at the end of the seventh, or other "reasonable," month of pregnancy. This is completely contrary to the broad Congressional policy against discrimination in state personnel practices. *See*, 42 U.S.C. §2000e, et seq, as amended March 24, 1972, and the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, P.L. 91-648, January 5, 1971. Judicial action has created this inconsistent treatment of public and private employers and employees, and this Court should act to eliminate that inconsistency.

Fourth, in reaching its decision on the "reasonableness" of Respondent's policy, the Court of Appeals relied heavily upon the testimony of Dr. McCauley, but failed to distinguish between his personal preferences and his medical opinion. He preferred to work with women who were not "susceptible" to pregnancy, with persons who were " 'neuters' . . . you know, 'its'," meaning women who had had hysterectomies. On the other hand, he acknowledged that pregnant women could and did work

and, that in the past he had certified his patients' ability to work until term for their employers.

This reliance upon the personal bias of a witness whom the appellate court had not seen is inappropriate where the trial court found that the Respondent had no factual medical basis for its policy and that the only reason for the policy's continued existence was the inertia of history. 330 F.Supp. 328, 329. This finding was certainly sufficient to carry Petitioner's burden of proof under 42 U.S.C. §1983 and the Fourteenth Amendment.

Fifth, it is inconceivable that this Court would be so sanguine as to permit a state agency to summarily fire a black employee on the sole ground that he had contracted a potentially debilitating disease—sickle cell anemia. Yet that is what has happened here—this Court has declined to review a judgment which permits a state to discriminate against its female citizen-employees under the guise of a classification based on the physical properties possessed by one sex. *Compare, Sprogis v. United Air Lines,* 444 F.2d 1194, 1198 (7th Cir. 1971), a Title VII case.

This Court's failure to face the issue of the rights of pregnant women has created a very real threat of economic blackmail. The United States Air Force thought nothing of asking Captain Struck to multilate her body to retain her commission by submitting to an abortion. Where abortion is legal, it is not unreasonable to expect both public and private employers to resort to this kind of pressure. It will be especially effective where the woman's threatened income is essential to her family's financial security. The right to have offspring is a basic human right. *Skinner v. Oklahoma,* 316 U.S. 535, 536 (1942). The Respondent's policy violates this basic right by re-

quiring a woman to choose between her child and her job. Its policy is as irrational as the Air Force's policy in Captain Struck's case, as the policy in *LeFleur*, supra, and as a policy which would predicate the continued employment of a male with prostate trouble upon castration.

In our culture, it does not reflect badly on a wife to "let" her husband work with prostatitis, but husbands are very sensitive about "letting" their wives work while pregnant. Surely we have left the Victorian Era when husbands treated their wives like children. Women are adults, capable of recognizing their capabilities and following a physician's advice.

If it is true that women become so incapacitated during pregnancy that they cannot do their work, then women whose sole job is housework and the care of children must be similarly incapacitated. Yet no agency demands or provides "protection" for these women who perform one of the most strenuous jobs in the country. Women are allowed to scrub floors or clean clothes for free during pregnancy, but not for money. It is not the doing of the job that is prohibited, but the doing of it for hire. In short, a pregnant woman can be a slave but not an employee.

A woman, even a pregnant woman, is a person with individual abilities, defects, needs and desires. She is not a box of film stamped "Do not use after September 1st." There is nothing magical about the eighth month of pregnancy that enfeebles a capable healthly woman. I ask no favor, no preference, only that I be judged on my abilities and treated for what I am—an individual.

Petitioner prays that her Petition for Rehearing be granted and that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment and opinion of the Court of Appeals for the

Fifth Circuit entered in this proceeding on March 1, 1972, as amended, rehearing denied, June 5, 1972.

Respectfully submitted,

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I certify that this Petition is filed in good faith and not for purposes of delay.

MARY ELLEN SCHATTMAN